In dry soil, Tuscarora Mountain, Huntingdon Co., 1845 (Porter); Two-Top Mountain, Franklin Co., Penn., 1846 (Traill Green); Mountains of Clinton Co., Penn., 1842 (McMinn); Peaks of Otter, Virginia (Britton). May-June.

Differs from *H. venosum*, L., in its more elongated, villous-pubescent leaves, stouter stem, larger heads and very pilose and glandular, principal bracts of the involucre.

Differs from *H. Marianum*, Willd., in its entirely glabrous, leafless or very rarely 1–2-leaved stem, larger heads and pilose-glandular involucre.

Botanical Notes.

Note Explanatory—Several wide-awake botanists have noticed a mistake in nomenclature made in my article on "Orchids" in the February number of the BULLETIN, and uttered remonstrances. It is a good sign to see that innovators are held responsible for a strict application of their own principles, and I am quite ready to confess it when I go astray. On page 33, *Cathea*, of Salisbury, is substituted for *Calopogon*, of Robert Brown. This is entirely wrong if we follow the rules recently adopted at Rochester and accept the Species Plantarum of Linnæus of 1753 as our starting point. The name in that case should be *Limodorum tuberosum*, L. Sp. Pl. 950 (1753). The mistake in the text arose from a *lapsus emendationis*. That article was written before the Rochester meeting, and designed as a paper to be read before the A. A. A. S. Botanical Club. At that time I had taken Linnæus' first edition of the Genera (1737), as my starting point for genera, and under that rule *Cathea* would be correct. Unfortunately in the revision of the paper for the BULLETIN, I neglected to make the proper correction for this genus, although it was done in other parts of the same paper.

A word further may be said in regard to *Limodorum*. The deviation from the Linnæan name seems to have began with Swartz in 1799 (Act. Ups. vi. 78), who adopted it from Tournefort. He was followed by Willdenow in 1805 (Sp. Pl. iv. pt. i. 105), who called our plant *Cymbidium pulchellum*, and applied the name *Limodorum* mainly to various species of *Epidendrum*, which he separated from that genus. Subsequently L. C. Richard applied this

name to a single European species (*Orchis abortiva* L.), in which he has been followed by Bentham and Hooker. So far as I know, Michaux is the only botanist since the time of Swartz who has adhered to the Linnæan name *Limodorum tuberosum*. Everybody has followed in the wake of Brown and called the plant *Calopogon pulchellum*. THOMAS MORONG.

Note on Trifolium medium.—We received last July from Mr. Ira Parker, of Houlton, Me., some very interesting specimens of *Trifolium medium*, L. in which the heads were replaced by compound umbels, more or less completely formed. The specimens showed every gradation from compound umbels with very short pedicels to those with pedicels fully two inches long. The flowers were all pale, smaller than normal and apparently abortive.

Mr. Parker informs us that several stalks from the same root were similarly malformed. The tendency to vary in the direction of a compound umbel is an interesting confirmation of the general belief that the head is a sessile umbel. F. L. HARVEY.
ORONO, ME., JAN. 15, '93.

Variegation accounted for.—Last week some Callas were brought to me because of their peculiar construction and coloration. One stalk had, for example, a large spathe and two smaller ones within, thus constituting what is commonly known as a "double" calla. Another stalk had a "bloom" with the ordinary single spathe, but close to and enclosing it was a leaf that might at first be easily mistaken for the ordinary spathe. It, however, had a petiole of an inch in length, and the venation was strictly that of a calla leaf, while in color it was white with the exception of the tip and the outer border, which was green. A leaf separate from the examples above mentioned was also brought. It had the long petiole and the ordinary shape of a calla leaf, but fully a quarter of the central portion of the blade was white, and the etiolated part blended gradually with the surrounding green. The three samples gave the whole story of the intimate condition between the spathe and the ordinary calla leaf, and the "variegation" of the latter seemed only a result of a tendency to become a spathe in color, if not in shape. BYRON D. HALSTED.

RUTGERS COLLEGE, Jan. 27, 1893.